The Circulatory System Lab Work Sheet Chapter 20 / Saladin

A) B) C) D)	To get from the subclavian artery to the brachial artery, blood must flow through the axillary artery. the deep brachial artery. the brachiocephalic artery. the ulnar artery. the radial artery.
A) B) C) D)	The human body has only one but has two of each of the rest of these vessels. median cubital vein brachiocephalic artery brachiocephalic vein common iliac vein anterior communicating artery
A) B) C) D)	The human body has only one but has two of each of the rest of these vessels. inferior phrenic artery superior mesenteric artery gastroepiploic artery femoral artery plantar arch
A) B) C) D)	The muscles between the ribs are supplied by the anterior and posterior subclavian arteries. phrenic arteries. thoracic arteries. thoracoacromial arteries. intercostal arteries.
A) B) C) D)	Most blood from the brain flows down the internal jugular veins and then into the external jugular veins. the vertebral veins. the superior vena cava. the subclavian veins. the brachiocephalic veins.
A) B) C)	How many pulmonary arteries empty into the right atrium of the heart? none one two four

E) six

A) B) C) D)	The anterior and posterior communicating arteries are found in the neck. the arterial circle (or circle of Willis). branches of the celiac trunk. the forearm. the azygos-hemiazygos system.
A) B) C) D)	The major deep veins of the forearm are the on the medial side and the on the lateral side, respectively. cephalicbasilic basiliccephalic ulnarradial radialulnar brachialaxillary
A) B) C) D)	The posterior intercostal veins on the right side of the thoracic cage empty into the azygos vein. the hemiazygos vein. the inferior vena cava. the superior vena cava. the subclavian veins.
A) B) C) D)	Which of the following arteries does not occur in the lower extremity? digital arteries posterior tibial artery medial plantar artery peroneal artery anterior interosseous artery
A) B) C) D)	Which of the following veins does not occur in the upper extremity? cephalic vein small saphenous vein basilic vein median antebrachial vein ulnar vein
A) B) C) D)	All of the following are supplied by the celiac trunk except for the superior mesenteric artery. the splenic artery. the left and right gastric arteries. the hepatic artery. the gastroduodenal artery.

- **13.** The last branch off the aortic arch is
- **A)** the brachiocephalic artery.
- **B**) the coronary artery.
- **C**) the left subclavian artery.
- **D**) the left common carotid artery.
- **E**) the right common carotid artery.
- 14. Near the elbow, the brachial artery branches and gives rise to
- **A)** the radial and ulnar arteries.
- **B**) the deep brachial and radial recurrent arteries.
- **C**) the radial and radial recurrent arteries.
- **D)** the radial and anterior interosseous arteries.
- **E**) the ulnar artery and ulnar recurrent artery.
- **15.** In humans, there is no such thing as
- A) a right common carotid artery.
- **B**) a left brachiocephalic artery.
- C) a left brachiocephalic vein.
- **D**) a right subclavian vein.
- **E**) a right brachiocephalic artery.
- 16. Immediately lateral to the eyebrow, you can palpate the pulse of
- **A)** the external carotid artery.
- **B**) the ophthalmic artery.
- **C**) the hemiazygos artery.
- **D**) the facial artery.
- **E**) the superficial temporal artery.
- **17.** Which of these is not below the knee?
- **A)** the medial plantar artery
- **B**) the obturator artery
- C) the small saphenous vein
- **D**) the anterior tibial vein
- **E**) the dorsalis pedis artery
- 18. The hepatic portal vein receives blood from all of the following except
- **A)** the splenic vein.
- **B**) the superior mesenteric vein.
- **C**) the pancreatic vein.
- **D**) the hepatic veins.
- **E**) the gastroepiploic veins.

- **19.** Which of the following is not a branch of the external carotid artery?
- **A)** the superficial temporal artery
- **B**) the ophthalmic artery
- C) the facial artery
- **D**) the occipital artery
- E) the superior thyroid artery
- 20. The two internal carotid arteries unite on the base of the brain to form
- **A)** the common carotid artery.
- **B**) the posterior communicating artery.
- **C**) the Willis artery.
- **D**) the obturator artery.
- **E**) the basilar artery.